

## REMARKS

This case has been carefully reviewed and analyzed, and reconsideration and favorable action is respectfully requested.

Claims 1 and 4-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention, and rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Olsen, U.S. Patent 1,765,733, in view of Meredith et al., U.S. Patent Application 2002/0152867, Ushiwata et al., U.S. Patent 5,425,294, Ito et al., U.S. Patent 5,357,834, and Peterson, U.S. Patent 2,317,553. This is incorrect. Applicant respectfully urges that Olsen fails to teach or suggest a universal arm and a longitudinally (relative to the housing) mounted drive device as required by claim 1.

Claim 1 requires a universal arm pivotally mounted to a rear end of the base member and a drive device **longitudinally** mounted to the housing such that the drive shaft of the drive device is parallel to the saw blade. Consequently, the incline range between the base member and the saw blade is raised because the motor dose not contact with the base member when the base member and the saw blade are inclined relative to

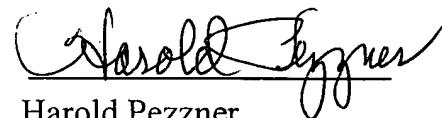
each other. In contrast, Olsen discloses a motor-driven saw assembly 8 that is laterally mounted to the housing, as shown in Fig. 1, and includes a saw blade 9 supported from the bracket 7 by an extendable means, such as a lazy-tongs (intersected) generally designated as 10, for movement of the saw toward and from the bracket (column 2 lines 54-58). Olsen does not teach or suggest a longitudinally mounted drive device and two linkage sets that are arranged to a V-shape. Meredith et al. discloses that the motor shaft (MS) longitudinally corresponds to the saw blade (2), as shown in Fig. 9A. However, Meredith et al. discloses that the saw blade is rotated and driven by a worm drive gear (WD) and a gear assembly G/G2/G3. However, the worm and the worm gear of the Application are used to change the transmit direction of the motor not to directly drive the saw blade. In addition, for eliminating the connection between the arbor A of blade 2 with motor M, this can be achieved by providing motor shaft MS with a friction wheel FW as shown in Fig. 10. However, the friction wheel FW directly drive the saw blade would not provide enough torsion to the saw blade. Ito et al. discloses the saw blade is rotated and driven by a spur gear (42a) and a bevel gear (39). However, Ito et al. does not teach

or suggest to an endless belt such that the motor housing (40) **slantingly** and **laterally** corresponds to the saw blade (36). Ushiwata et al. discloses that the holder (6) is supported by the holder shaft (4) so that the holder can be tilted rightward and leftward relative to the turntable (2) about the shaft (column 2; lines 47-49). However, the motor, disclosed by Ushiwata, laterally corresponds to the saw blade such that the tilting range of the holder is limited. As described above, one skilled in the art viewing Olsen, Meredith et al., Ito et al., and Ushiwata et al. would not be motivated to disposed a longitudinally mounted drive device relative to the housing. In the absence of such suggestion or motivation, Applicant respectfully urges that a determination of non-obviousness is required for claim 1.

In addition, regarding to the 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, claim 1 has been amended according to the suggestion from the Examiner on the Office Action, page 2.

In view of the remarks presented above, Applicant submits that the amended claim 1 is in condition for allowance. An early Office Action to that effect is therefore, earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



Harold Pezzner

Reg. No. 22,112

Connolly, Bove, Lodge & Hutz

1007 North Orange Street

P.O. Box 2207

Wilmington, Delaware 19899

U.S.A.

TEL: (302) 658-9141

FAX: (302) 658-5614

424117